

DD FORM 1473

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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. Because of the magnitude and rarity of such a storm event, a finding that a spillway will not pass the test flood should not be interpreted as necessarily posing a highly inadequate condition. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM CORNWALL UPPER RESERVOIR DAM I.D. No. NY 604

DEC DAM No. 1958-1148 LOWER HUDSON RIVER BASIN ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK

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REFERENCES

DRAWINGS

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam:

Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam

(I.D. No. NY 604)

State Located:

New York

County Located:

Orange

Stream:

Unnamed Tributary of Moodna Creek

Dates of Inspection:

8 January 1981 11 March 1981

ASSESSMENT

Examination of available documents and a visual inspection of the dam and appurtenant structures did not reveal conditions which constitute an immediate hazard to human life or property.

Using the Corps of Engineers' screening criteria, it has been determined that the dam would be overtopped for all storms exceeding approximately 17 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). Therefore, the spillway is adjudged "seriously inadequate," and the dam is assessed as "unsafe, non-emergency."

The "unsafe" classification applied to a dam because of a "seriously inadequate spillway" is not meant to connote the same degree of emergency as would be associated with an "unsafe" classification applied for a structural deficiency. However, it does mean that, based on an initial screening and preliminary computations, there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity, so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam would take place, significantly increasing the hazard to loss of life downstream.

No stability analysis is considered necessary at this time. It is therefore recommended that, within three months of notification of the owner, detailed hydrologic and hydraulic investigations of the structure should be undertaken to more accurately determine the site-specific characteristics of the watershed and their effects upon the overtopping potential of the dam. The results of this investigation and analyses will determine the appropriate remedial measures required to achieve a spillway capacity adequate to discharge the outflow from at least the 1/2 PMF.

In the interim, a detailed emergency action plan must be developed and implemented during periods of unusually heavy precipitation. Also, around-the-clock surveillance must be provided during these periods.

Current inspection and maintenance procedures by the owner are adequate but need to be documented. Monitoring of the reservoir levels should be expanded to include readings during peak flow periods.

The following remedial measures must be completed within one year:

- 1. Repair the collapsed masonry portion of the left spillway wall and raise the wall and adjacent crest elevation to the average crest elevation. Seed the crest area.
- 2. Monitor the seep near the left abutment at regular intervals and during periods of high reservoir levels for turbidity and increase in flow, which may indicate potential for the piping of embankment material. If turbidity or increased flows are noted, a qualified geotechnical engineering firm should be retained to develop remedial measures.
- 3. Remove the trees from the discharge channel.
- 4. Fill, compact, and seed the low areas on the crest of the dam and the area of erosion near the left abutment.
- 5. Fill, compact, and seed the rodent holes on the downstream face of the dam.
- 6. Cut all trees and brush at ground level on the entire embankment. Remove the root systems of all trees with a trunk diameter greater than 3 inches. Fill, grade, compact, and seed all resultant areas of erosion and cavities.

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30 JUN 1981 DATE:_____



Overall View of Dam Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam I.D. No. NY 604 11 March 1981

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM
CORNWALL UPPER RESERVOIR DAM
I.D. No. NY 604
DEC DAM No. 1958-1148
LOWER HUDSON RIVER BASIN
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

- a. <u>Authority</u> The Phase I Inspection reported herein was authorized by the Department of the Army, New York District, Corps of Engineers to fulfill the requirements of the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.
- b. Purpose of Inspection This inspection was conducted to evaluate the existing conditions of the dam, to identify deficiencies and hazardous conditions, to determine if these deficiencies constitute hazards to life and property, and to recommend remedial measures where required.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam - Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam is an earthfill dam with a height of 32.5 feet and a total length of 565 feet. The embankment has a crest width of 8 feet. The side slope of the upstream face of the dam is 1V:1.9H (Vertical to Horizontal), and the average side slope of the downstream face of the dam is 1V:1.7H. The upstream face of the dam is protected by riprap from below the water line to above normal pool level. The reservoir is used as a water supply for the Village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York.

The spillway, with a crest length of 40.2 feet, is a broad-crested weir located at the right abutment. The foundation for the spillway appears to be cut from a natural stone outcrop. The spillway weir is stone masonry with the center 5-foot section 0.4 foot lower than the adjoining sections.

Looking downstream.

The right training wall is a natural bedrock and placed stone masonry wall beginning at the spillway and extending 100 feet downstream, curving to the left. The left training wall is a placed stone masonry wall beginning at the spillway and extending 25 feet downstream, curving to the left. The discharge channel extends 200 feet downstream and underneath a small bridge (3'x12' opening). The channel is steep with large rocks and accumulations of debris.

The outlet from the reservoir consists of a 12-inch cast iron blow-off pipe and a 6-inch water supply line for the Village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York. A gate house just beyond the toe of the dam controls the flow of the two lines with valves in the gate house. A 12-inch water supply line extends to a filter building further downstream.

- b. Location Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam, located on an unnamed tributary of Moodna Creek, is 2 miles south of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York. The reservoir and dam are in Orange County, New York. The coordinates of the dam are N 41° 24.5' and W 74° 00.4'. The dam can be found on the Cornwall, New York, USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle. A Location Map is included in Appendix E.
- c. Size Classification Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam is 32.5 feet high, and the reservoir storage capacity at the crest of the dam (elevation 964.6 feet M.S.L.) is 222 acre-feet. Therefore, the dam is in the "small" size category as defined by the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams (Reference 15, Appendix D).
- d. Hazard Classification A four-lane highway (U.S. Route 9W) and two homes are located downstream from the dam, 7400 feet and 7800 feet, respectively. The Village of Cornwall is also located downstream from the dam. There is danger of loss of human life from large flows downstream of the dam. Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam is therefore considered in the "high" hazard category as defined by the Recommended Guildeines for Safety Inspection of Dams.
- e. Ownership The dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the Village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, 3 River Avenue, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York, 12520. The contact person is Ralph Smith (Telephone 914-534-5050).

- f. Purpose of the Dam The dam and reservoir are used for water supply.
- g. Design and Construction History No specific design and construction history is available. The dam was originally built around 1912. The designer and contractor are unknown.

Plans for a proposed reconstruction of the spillway and raising of the crest elevation of the dam were prepared by Henry W. Taylor, Consulting Engineer for the Village of Cornwall in 1939. The crest of the dam was raised but the spillway was not enlarged as shown on the plans.

h. Normal Operating Procedures - The reservoir level is normally maintained at the spillway crest elevation. The dam and spillway are visually inspected weekly and the reservoir level is recorded. The valves in the gate house are operated once a year. Maintenance is performed as needed.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

a.	Drainage Area (Acres) -	399.0
b.	Discharge at Dam (c.f.s.) -	
	Spillway Capacity (at Pool Elev. 966.6 ft. M.S.L.) - Reservoir Drain at Normal Pool -	261.0 13.0
c.	Elevation (Feet above M.S.L.)* -	
	Average Top of Dam - Minimum Top of Dam - Normal Pool (Spillway Crest) - Toe of Dam -	967.7 966.6 964.6 934.1
d.	Reservoir Surface Area (Acres) -	
	Minimum Top of Dam (Elev. 966.6 ft. M.S.L.) - Crest of Spillway (Elev. 964.6 ft.	15.2
	M.S.L.) -	14.1

^{*}All elevations are referenced to the spillway crest elevation 964.6 ft. M.S.L., as shown on the plans obtained from the owner.

e. Storage Capacity (Acre-Feet) -

Minimum Top of Dam (Elev. 966.6 ft. M.S.L.) - 222.0 Spillway Crest (Elev. 964.6 ft. M.S.L.) - 193.0

f. Dam

Type - Earth embankment
Length (Feet) - 565.0
Height (Feet) - 32.5
Top Width (Feet) - 8.0
Side Slopes - Upstream 1V:1.9H
Downstream 1V:1.7H

g. Spillway -

Type - Broad-crested weir

Crest Length Perpendicular to
Flow (Feet) - 40.2

Crest Width Parallel to Flow
(Feet) - 3.0

Crest Elevation (Feet M.S.L.) - 964.6

h. Reservoir Drain -

Type: 12-inch cast iron pipe to stream beyond toe of dam.

Control: Manual control valve in the gate house just beyond the toe of the dam.

SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 GEOLOGY

The Upper Cornwall Reservoir Dam is located in the southern end of the "New England Uplands" physiographic province of New York State. This province is geologically complex and composed characteristically of diverse metamorphic and igneous rock. Bedrock occurring in the immediate vicinity of the dam, as indicated on the Geologic Map of New York (J. G. Broughton and others, 1970), is represented by Precambrian, gray to green quartz-plagicalse gneiss. Granitic gneiss was noted as outcropping on the right abutment of the dam during the visual inspection.

The dam lies on the immediate south or east side of a northeast-southwest trending normal or strike slip fault plane. The fault plane extends along the west shores of Sutherland and Sphagnum Ponds, northeastward past the east end of Storm King Mountain, and across the Hudson River along the Breakneck Brook valley. This entire area has been repeatedly glaciated by the major ice sheet advances which occurred during the Pleistocene Epoch. The most recent ice advance ended approximately 11,000 years ago.

2.2 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS

Original subsurface information was not available for reference as a part of this investigation. According to the available soils report (preliminary) for Orange County prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, the majority of local surface materials consist of "Scriba stony loam". These soils are described as deep (depth to rock 6 feet), somewhat poorly drained, moderately coarse textured soils developed on firm glacial till. Scriba soils are estimated to have 1.5 feet of slow permeably, gravelly, stony loam overlying a dense, very slowly permeable fragipan extending to a depth of several feet. The fragipan is underlain by gravelly, stony glacial till.

The right abutment/spillway area is reported to contain "Hollis Rock Outcrop association" soils. These soils are shallow (1-2 feet to bedrock), excessively well drained, moderately coarse textured materials formed in low lime glacial till dominated by granitic materials. Bedrock generally outcrops in over 90 percent of the surface areas containing these soils.

2.3 DAM AND APPURTENANT STRUCTURES

Plans for the dam, prepared by Henry W. Taylor, Consulting Engineer for the Village of Cornwall, were available for review during this investigation. The drawings are dated January 1939 and illustrate the original general dam design features as well as planned improvements to increase its height and spillway width. The embankment was raised, but the spillway width was not increased. These drawings are included in Appendix E.

Lacking information to the contrary, the dam is assumed to be comprised of a homogeneous earth embankment. The spillway consists of a 40.2-foot wide rectangular notch excavated through bedrock at the right end of the dam. The spillway contains a masonry weir for reservoir regulation. Both sides of the spillway approach channel are protected by outcropping bedrock. The left side of the spillway control section and immediate discharge channel contains a masonry wing wall for protection of the embankment. Another masonry wing wall protects the right discharge channel downstream of the masonry weir.

Two gate houses are situated immediately downstream of the dam. The one closest to the dam has been adandoned and replaced by the second building. Single 6-inch and 12-inch pipes enter the new gate house. A 12-inch blow-off pipe exits from the gate house and outlets immediately to the stream. A 12-inch water supply pipe leads to the filter house further downstream.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION RECORDS

Construction records were not available for this investigation.

2.5 OPERATING RECORDS

Water levels in the reservoir are measured periodically (at least weekly) and records are kept by Village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson personnel to monitor water availability. At the same time, visual inspections of the dam are made. The control gates are checked periodically and operated at least once each year. Maintenance is performed as needed.

2.6 EVALUATION OF DATA

The background information collected during this investigation was obtained from Mr. Ralph Smith of the Village

of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Available engineering data are considered adequate and reliable for Phase I Inspection purposes, with the exceptions that foundation characteristics are not known and it is unclear if a core wall is present in the embankment (see Plate 3, Appendix E).

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

- a. General The inspection was performed on 8 January 1981. The weather was sunny and the temperature was 10°-20° F. with 2-12 inches of snow on the dam; 2 inches of snow on crest, 4 inches on upstream and downstream faces; and 4 to 8 inches of snow in the spillway. The water surface was 7.5 feet below the spillway crest. Deficiencies found during the inspection will require remedial treatment. A Field Sketch of conditions found during the inspection is included in Appendix F. The complete Visual Inspection Checklist is presented as Appendix B. Because there was a snow cover on the dam during the initial inspection, a follow-up inspection was carried out on 11 March 1981.
- b. Spillway The spillway is at the right abutment. The spillway is a masonry broad-crested weir constructed on bedrock. The center 5 feet of the spillway is 0.4 foot lower than the rest of the spillway and appears to have been constructed for periods of low flow. The right spillway training wall is a natural bedrock and masonry wall 100 feet long, curving to the left. The left spillway training wall is a masonry wall 25 feet long, curving to the left.
- c. Embankment No evidence of sloughing or subsidence was observed on the upstream or downstream slopes. On the upstream face, riprap was in place and no problems were observed. Riprap appears to be dumped rock greater than 5 inches in diameter.

Two local depressions approximately 0.7 foot deep along the crest of the dam, one in the center of the dam, the other 150 feet from the left abutment. The left spillway training wall and the adjacent crest elevation are 0.9 feet below the average crest of the dam. On the downstream slope, there are four or five tree trunks with diameters 4 to 8 inches. Superintendent Ralph Smith reported seepage near a large tree (24-inch diameter) on the downstream face near the left abutment of the dam. No seepage was observed because of the low level of the reservoir and the cold temperature.

d. <u>ll March 1981 Inspection</u> - The dam was inspected on this date when the dam was free from snow

The reservoir was filled and there was approximately 1 inch of flow over the spillway crest. During this inspection the following items were noted: There is a small eroded area (3 feet wide and 0.5 feet deep) on the downstream face of the dam near the left abutment. The owner's representative had previously reported a seep at the 24-inch diameter tree on the downstream face of the dam near the left abutment. However, during the second inspection, no localized area of seepage was observed; rather, the entire downstream toe along the roadway was wet. The total volume of flow at the lowest point on the toe was approximately 2 gpm. It could not be determined if this flow was the result of seepage through the embankment or runoff from recent snowmelt. There is a large number of trees ranging from 3 inches to 15 inches in diameter growing on the downstream face of the dam below the roadway. The masonry portion of the left spillway wall has collapsed for approximately 3 feet long at the crest of the spillway weir. Two additional depressions were observed on the crest of the dam. One, approximately 2 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep, is located 70 feet from the left spillway training wall. The second is approximately 3 feet long, 1.5 feet wide, and 8 inches deep and is located 20 feet from the left spillway training wall. There are a large number of rodent holes at scattered locations along the downstream face of the dam.

- e. Outlet Works At the toe of the dam is an abandoned gate house. Located 30 feet further downstream is a gate house constructed in the 1940's and is now in use. A 6-inch and 12-inch pipe come into the gate house from the reservoir. A 12-inch blow-off pipe discharges into the stream and a 12-inch water supply line goes to the filter plant further downstream. All pipes are controlled by gate valves in the gatehouse. The valves on the outlet pipes are reported operable.
- f. Downstream Channels The immediate discharge channel for the spillway is mildly sloping and excavated in rock. Large boulders and small trees are located in the channel. A small bridge (opening 3 feet x 12 feet) is located at the toe of the dam and across the discharge channel.

The downstream channel below the outlet is steep and rocky with local accumulations of debris.

Located 7400 feet downstream from the dam is a 4-lane highway (U.S. Route 9W) with a bridge opening 18 feet x 8 feet. Two homes are located 7800 feet downstream from the dam.

g. Reservoir - The reservoir slopes are steep, rocky, and heavily wooded. There were no signs of instability and sedimentation was not reported to be a problem.

3.2 EVALUATION

The visual inspection revealed several deficiencies in this structure. The following items were noted:

- 1. The left spillway training wall and the adjacent crest elevation are 0.9 feet below the average crest of the dam:
- Superintendent Ralph Smith reported seepage near a large tree (24-inch diameter) on the downstream face near the left abutment of the dam. Some seepage was observed in this area, but the source could not be determined;
- 3. Four small local depressions along the crest of the dam.
- 4. Trees are located in the discharge channel immediately downstream from the spillway;
- 5. On the downstream slope, there are four or five tree trunks with diameters 4 to 8 inches. On the downstream slope there are a large number of trees below the road;
- 6. The masonry portion of the left spillway wall has collapsed for approximately 3 feet long at the crest of the spillway weir.
- 7. A large number of rodent holes are scattered on the downstream face of the dam, Ar
- 8. There is a small eroded area on the downstream face of the dam near the left abutment.

SECTION 4: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

There are no formal written instructions for operating the reservoir. The reservoir is normally kept at the spillway crest, but, due to a water shortage in the area, it was 7.5 feet below the crest at the time of inspection.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE DAM

Maintenance of the dam is the responsibility of The Village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Maintenance of the dam is considered to be fair, and is performed as needed. The grass is mowed and some trees are removed each year. Personnel from the water department visit the dam at least once a week to check the reservoir level and visually inspect the dam. The valves to the water supply line and blow-off pipe are operated for tests at least once a year. It is recommended that formal records of examinations and necessary maintenance be recorded for future reference.

4.3 WARNING SYSTEM

At the time of the inspection, there was no warning system or emergency action plan in operation.

4.4 EVALUATION

Past maintenance of the dam and operating facilities appears to have been adequate, but the past activities have gone undocumented except for the water level measurements. A checklist should be compiled by the owner's representative to document the findings made during the periodic inspections and the maintenance items completed. A warning system and emergency action plan should be developed and put into operation.

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SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS

Delineation of the watershed of Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam was made using the USGS quadrangles for Cornwall and West Point, New York. The drainage basin consists of moderate to steep slopes well covered by forests and ground vegetation. Some upland storage exists in the form of flat and swampy areas. The total drainage area is 399 acres.

5.2 ANALYSIS CRITERIA

A hydrologic analysis of the watershed and hydraulic analysis of the dam was conducted using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Flood Hydrograph Package HEC-1 DB computer program (Reference 12, Appendix D). hydrograph was defined using the Snyder's Unit Hydrograph Method. Estimates of Snyder's hydrograph coefficients were developed from average coefficients from the Hydrologic Flood Routing Model for Lower Hudson River Basin (Reference 16, Appendix D). Precipitation data was taken from Hydrometeorological Report No. 33 (Reference 8, Appendix D). Rainfall losses were estimated at an initial loss of 1.0 inch and a constant loss rate of 0.1 inch per hour thereafter. The hydraulic capacity of the dam, reservoir and spillway was determined by incorporating the Modified Puls Routing Method. All flood routings were begun with the reservoir at normal pool level. Outlet discharge capacity was computed by hand. The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) and 1/2 Probable Maximum Flood (1/2 PMF) were developed and routed through the reservoir.

5.3 SPILLWAY CAPACITY

The spillway capacity at the top of the dam is 261 c.f.s. There is no auxiliary or emergency spillway at Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam.

5.4 RESERVOIR CAPACITY

The storage capacity of Cornwall Upper Reservoir at normal pool is 193 acre-feet. The storage capacity of the reservoir at the minimum top of dam is 222 acrefeet. Therefore, flood control storage of the reservoir between the spillway crest and top of dam is 29 acrefeet. This volume represents a total of 0.87 inch of runoff from the watershed.

5.5 FLOODS OF RECORD

No information concerning the effects of significant floods on the dam is available.

5.6 OVERTOPPING POTENTIAL

The maximum capacity of the spillway is 261 c.f.s. before overtopping would occur. The peak outflows of the PMF and 1/2 PMF are 1561 c.f.s. and 768 c.f.s., respectively. Therefore, the spillway is capable of passing 17 percent of the PMF before overtopping would occur.

5.7 RESERVOIR EMPTYING POTENTIAL

The reservoir can be drawn down by means of a 12-inch cast iron outlet pipe. Neglecting inflow, the reservoir can be drawn down from normal pool in approximately 11.5 days. This is equivalent to an approximate drawdown rate of 2.2 feet per day, based on the hydraulic height measured from normal pool divided by the time to dewater the reservoir.

5.8 EVALUATION

Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam is a "small" size - "high" hazard dam requiring the spillway to pass a flood in the range of the 1/2 PMF to PMF. The PMF and 1/2 PMF were routed through the watershed and dam. It was determined that the spillway is capable of passing 17 percent of the PMF before overtopping the dam. Therefore, the spillway is judged to be "seriously inadequate."

Conclusions pertain to present conditions and the effect of future development on the hydrology has not been considered.

SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF EMBANKMENT STABILITY

- a. <u>Visual Observations</u> No signs of instability were observed during the visual inspection. Minor problems noted that are related to the stability of the structure include:
 - 1. Four slightly low spots were observed on the crest. These spots may be a result of animal burrowing.
 - 2. Mr. Smith, the owner's representative, reported that there is usually a seep near the 24-inch diameter tree on the left side of the downstream embankment. Some seepage was observed in this area, but the source could not be determined.
- b. <u>Design and Construction Data</u> Design or construction information related to the stability of the structure was not available.
- c. Operating Records According to the owner, the outlets and gates which can be used to drain the impoundment, if necessary, are checked periodically and operated at least once a year. The structure is visually inspected at least weekly when reservoir water level measurements are taken. A rainfall of 2.5 inches in a period of 6 hours reportedly occurred during March 1980 with no structural damage.
- d. <u>Post Construction Changes</u> The height of the dam has been raised (1.5 feet according to available information) since construction.

6.2 STABILITY ANALYSIS

The results of a previous stability analysis, if any, were not available for review during this investigation. Plans for rehabilitation of the dam were available but did not indicate any zoning of the embankment materials or show foundation conditions.

The dam is assumed to be a generally homogeneous embankment composed of sandy silt (ML Group Soil-Unified Classification System). The structure is 32.5 feet high with a crest width of 8 feet. The upstream embankments slopes at 1V:1.9H while the downstream embankment slope varies between 1V:1.5H and 1V:2H. The dam is subject to rapid drawdown (a drop in reservoir level of more than 0.5 feet/day) in the event the 12-inch outlet is used for dewatering.

The existing upstream and downstream slopes are overly steep, and the crest is narrow. However, no signs of instability were noted in the upstream or downstream slopes of the dam. No stability analysis is considered necessary, based on the overall condition of the dam as observed during the visual inspection.

6.3 SEISMIC STABILITY

Upper Cornwall Reservoir Dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 which presents no hazard from earthquakes, according to the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers. This determination is contingent on the requirements that static stability conditions are satisfactory and conventional safety margins exist.

SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT/RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 ASSESSMENT

a. Safety - Examination of available documents and visual inspections of Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam did not reveal any conditions which are considered to be hazardous.

Using the Corps of Engineers' screening criteria for review of spillway adequacy, it has been determined that the dam would be overtopped for all storms exceeding approximately 17 percent of the PMF. The overtopping of the dam could result in dam failure, increasing the hazard to loss of life downstream, Therefore, the spillway is adjudged "seriously inadequate," and the dam is assessed as unsafe, non-emergency.

The "unsafe" classification applied to a dam because of a "seriously inadequate spillway" is not meant to connote the same degree of emergency as associated with an "unsafe" classification applied for a structural deficiency. However, it does mean that, based on an initial screening and preliminary computations, there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam would take place, significantly increasing the hazard to loss of life downstream of the dam.

No signs of instability were noted on the embankment. Therefore, no stability analysis will be required.

- b. Adequacy of Information All evaluations and assessments in this report were based on field observations, conversations with the owner's representative, available engineering data, and office analyses. The information collected is considered adequate for a Phase I Inspection.
- c. Need for Additional Information Detailed hydrologic and hydraulic investigations of the structure are considered necessary to more accurately determine the overtopping potential of the dam.
- d. <u>Urgency</u> The detailed hydrologic and hydraulic investigations must be initiated within three months of notification to the owner. Within one

year, remedial measures as a result of these investigations must be initiated, with completion of these measures during the following year. In the interim, a detailed emergency action plan must be developed and implemented during periods of unusually heavy precipitation. Also, around-the-clock surveillance must be provided during these periods. The problem areas listed below must be corrected within one year of notification.

7.2 RECOMMENDED MEASURES

The regular inspections and maintenance procedures presently conducted by the owner's representative appear to be adequate, although some form of documentation is needed. A thorough checklist should be compiled by the owner's representative and completed during each inspection. Maintenance items should be completed annually. Monitoring of the reservoir level should be expanded to include reservoir levels above normal pool. The dam should also be examined during future inspections for any signs of seepage when the reservoir level is at normal pool.

The following remedial measures must be completed within one year:

- Repair the collapsed masonry portion of the left spillway wall, and raise the wall and adjacent crest elevation to the average crest elevation. Seed the crest area.
- 2. Monitor the seep near the left abutment at regular intervals and during periods of high reservoir levels for turbidity and increase in flow, which may indicate potential for the piping of embankment material. If turbidity or increased flows are noted, a qualified geotechnical engineering firm should be retained to develop remedial measures.
- 3. Remove the trees from the discharge channel.
- 4. Fill, compact, and seed the low areas on the crest of the dam and the area of erosion near the left abutment.
- 5. Fill, compact, and seed the rodent holes on the downstream face of the dam.
- 6. Cut all trees and brush at ground level on the entire embankment. Remove the root systems of all trees with a trunk diameter greater than 3 inches. Fill, grade, compact, and seed all resultant areas of erosion and cavities.

APPENDIX A PHOTOGRAPHS

CONTENTS

- Photo 1: Upstream Face of Dam 11 March 1981
- Photo 2: Spillway from Right Abutment (Looking Upstream)-8 January 1981
- Photo 3: View of Spillway from Discharge Channel 11 March 1981
- Photo 4: Gate house and 12-inch Blow-Off Pipe Outlet (Looking Upstream) 8 January 1981
- Photo 5: View of Downstream Face of Dam from Left Abutment 11 March 1981
- Photo 6: View of Valve House from Crest of Dam 11 March 1981

CORNWALL UPPER RESERVOIR DAM



Photo 1. Upstream Face of Dam 11 March 1981



Photo 2. Spillway from Right Abutment (Looking Upstream) 8 January 1981

CORNWALL UPPER RESERVOIR DAM



Photo 3. View of Spillway from Discharge Channel 11 March 1981



Photo 4. Gatehouse and 12-Inch Blow-Off Pipe Outlet (Looking Upstream)
8 January 1981



Photo 5. View of Downstream Face of Dam from Left Abutment 11 March 1981



Photo 6. View of Valve House from Crest of Dam 11 March 1981

APPENDIX B

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

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VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

1) Basic Data

a.	General
	Name of Dam Cornwall Upper Reservoir Dam
	Fed. I.D. # NY 604 DEC Dam No. 195B-1148
	River Basin Lower Hudson River
	Location: Town Cornwall County Orange
	Stream Name Unnamed
	Tributary ofMoodna Creek
	Latitude (N) 41°24.53' Longitude (W) 74°00.43'
	Type of DamEarth embankment
	Hazard Category High
	Date(s) of Inspection 8 January 1981
	Weather Conditions Sunny, 15°F.
	Reservoir Level at Time of Inspection 957.0 ft. M.S.L.
ъ.	Inspection Personnel Wayne D. Lasch, Gary W. Todd, Rory L. Galloway
с.	Persons Contacted (Including Address & Phone No.)
	Ralph Smith, Village Hall
	3 River Avenue
	Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, NY 12520
	914/534-5050
d.	History:
	Date Constructed 1912 Date(s) Reconstructed About 1939
	DesignerUnknown
	Constructed By Unknown
	Owner Village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, NY

2) Embankment Characteristics (1) Embankment Material Sandy silt. (2) Cutoff Type None (3) Impervious Core <u>Information not available.</u> (4) Internal Drainage System None observed (5) Miscellaneous ъ. Crest (1) Vertical Alignment Local depressions along crest (Sta. 1+50 and 2+70). (2) Horizontal Alignment Good (3) Surface Cracks None observed at time of inspection. (4) Miscellaneous Snow covered at time of inspection (2-12 in.). Upstream Slope c. (1) Slope (Estimate) (V:H) 1:1.9

(2) Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows Scattered vegetation
on upstream face with small trees and stumps (trunk dia. less than
3 in.

(3)	Sloughing, Subsidence, or Depressions None observed at time of inspection.
(4)	Slope Protection Riprap was in place and no problems were observed. Riprap appears to be dumped rock greater than 5 in. diameter.
(5)	Surface Cracks or Movement at Toe Could not be observed because of ice surface.
Down	stream Slope
(1)	Slope (Estimate - V:H) 1:1.7 (average), 14 ft. berm on downstream face for access road.
(2)	Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows Trees and stumps on downstream slope. (One 24 in. tree and several stumps 6 in. diameter.)
(3)	Sloughing, Subsidence or Depressions None observed at time of inspection.
(4)	Surface Cracks or Movement at Toe None observed at time of inspection.
(5)	SeepageThe owner's representative reported that seepage occurs near the 24 in. diameter tree on the downstream slope near the left abutment.
(6)	External Drainage System (Ditches, Trenches, Blanket) None
7)	Condition Around Outlet Structure Well drained; no erosion noted.
	(4) (5) (1) (2) (3)

	(6)	Seepage Beyond Toe None observed at time of inspection.
e.	Abut	ments - Embankment Contact The junction of the embankment/abutm
	was	in good condition at the time of inspection.
	(1)	Erosion at Contact None observed at time of inspection.
	(2)	Seepage Along Contact None observed at time of inspection.
	\-/	
		System
a.	Desc	ription of System None
ъ.	Cond	ition of System None
		Ition of System
с.	Disc	harge from Drainage System None
c.	Disc	
с.	Disc	
Inst	rumen	harge from Drainage System None tation (Monumentation/Surveys, Observation Wells, Weirs,
Inst	rumen	harge from Drainage System None
Inst	rumen	harge from Drainage System None tation (Monumentation/Surveys, Observation Wells, Weirs,
Inst	rumen	harge from Drainage System None tation (Monumentation/Surveys, Observation Wells, Weirs,
Inst	rumen	harge from Drainage System None tation (Monumentation/Surveys, Observation Wells, Weirs,

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Reservoir	
a.	Slopes Reservoir slopes are moderate to steep but are well covered by
	forests.
ъ.	Sedimentation Sedimentation is not reported to be a problem.
с.	Unusual Conditions Which Affect Dam None observed at time of
	inspection.
Area	Downstream of Dam
a.	Downstream Hazard (No. of Homes, Highways, etc.) 4-lane highway (9W)
	located 7,400 ft. downstream, economic damage to 2 homes 7,800 ft. down-
	stream. The Village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson is also downstream from
	the dam.
ъ.	Seepage, Unusual Growth None observed at time of inspection.
с.	Evidence of Movement Beyond Toe of Dam None observed at time of
•	inspection.
d.	Condition of Downstream Channel Small bridge (3 ft. x 12 ft.) at toe.
u .	Channel was steep and rocky with local accumulations of debris.
	Channel was steep and locky with local decommends
Sn11	lway(s) (Including Discharge Conveyance Channel)
Sto	ne masonry broad-crested weir spillway.

ì

	are masonry.
ь.	Condition of Service Spillway Good condition. No erosion or major
	deterioration noted.
c.	Condition of Auxiliary Spillway None
d.	Condition of Discharge Conveyance Channel Narrow and confined drain with large boulders and trees present within channel.
d.	
	with large boulders and trees present within channel.
	with large boulders and trees present within channel. ervoir Drain/Outlet
	with large boulders and trees present within channel. ervoir Drain/Outlet Type: Pipe Conduit X Other
	with large boulders and trees present within channel. ervoir Drain/Outlet Type: Pipe Conduit X Other Material: Concrete Metal _cast iron Other
	with large boulders and trees present within channel. ervoir Drain/Outlet Type: Pipe Conduit X Other Material: Concrete Metal cast iron Other Size: 12 in Length Unknown

	Joints: Good Alignment Good
	Structural Integrity: Appears to be in good condition.
	Hydraulic Capability: Appears adequate for intended use.
	Means of Control: Gate ValveX Uncontrolled
	Operation: Operable X Inoperable Other
	Present Condition (Describe): Owner reports valves are operated
	a year.
Stru	uctural - Not Applicable
	actural - Not Applicable
	actural - Not Applicable
	actural - Not Applicable
а.	actural - Not Applicable
а.	Concrete Surfaces
а.	Concrete Surfaces
	Concrete Surfaces
a.	Concrete Surfaces Structural Cracking
	Concrete Surfaces Structural Cracking
а.	Concrete Surfaces Structural Cracking

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rains - Foundation, Joint, Face		
		
ater Passages, Conduits, Sluices		
		
		
eepage or Leakage		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
oints - Construction, etc.		-,
		·
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
oundation		
·······		
butments		
ontrol Gates		

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	1.	Approach & Outlet Channels
	m.	Energy Dissipators (Plunge Pool, etc.)
	n.	Intake Structures
	٥.	Stability
	p.	Miscellaneous
10)	Appu	rtenant Structures (Power House, Lock, Gatehouse, Other)
	a.	Description and Condition Abandoned gatehouse at toe of dam is brick
		in fair condition. 30 ft. downstream is a brick gatehouse presently in
		use. Valves are in the gatehouse to control the water supply line and
		blow-off line.
		•

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APPENDIX C

HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING
DATA AND COMPUTATIONS

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.	Subject COPNIANIE JPME	FR / FIELVOIR S.O. No.
THE BAKER ENGINEERS	DAIL	Sheet No of
	APPENDIX C - HYDRAULIS	HYPROLOGIC CALDrow ng No.
Box 280 Boaver, Pa. 15009	•	ecked by Date

SUBJECT	PAGE
CHECK LIST FOR DAMS	,
DRAINAGE AREA AND CENTROID MAP	5
HYDRAULL AND HYDROLOGIC PATA	6
TOP OF DAM PROFILE AND CROSS SECTION	7
SPILLWAY DISCHARGE RATING	8
12 IN. PIPE RATING	9
SPILLWAY CAPACITY ANALYSIS	14
HEC-I COMPUTER ANALYSIS	15

CHECK LIST FOR DAMS HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

AREA-CAPACITY DATA:

		Elevation * (ft.)	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.)
1)	Top of Dam	966.6	15.2	222.
2)	Design High Water (Max. Design Pool)	Unknown	<u> </u>	
3)	Auxiliary Spillway Crest	None		-
4)	Pool Level with Flashboards	None		•
5)	Service Spillway Crest	964.6	14.1	193.
	DISCHARGES			
				Volume (cfs)
1)	Average Daily		<u>-</u>	Unknown
2)	Spillway @ Maximum High Water - Top of Dam -			261.
3)	Spillway @ Design High Water			Unknown
4)	Spillway @ Auxiliary Spillway Crest Elevation			None
5)	Low Level Outlet			13.
6)	Total (of all facilities) @ Maximum High Water			274.
7)	Maximum Known Flood			Unknown
8)	At Time of Inspection			0

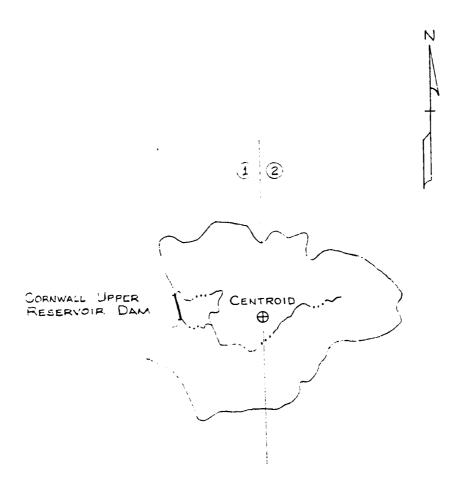
^{*}All elevations are referenced to the spillway crest elevation 964.6 ft. M.S.L., as shown on the plans obtained from the owner.

CREST:		ELEVATION:	966.6 ft.
Type: <u>Earth Embank</u>	ment.		
Width: 8 ft.	Length:	565 ft.	
Spillover Broad-cr	ested weir		
Location Right ab	outment.		
SPILLWAY:			
SERVICE		AUXI	LIARY
964.6 ft.	Elevation	None	
Broad-crested weir	Type		
	Width		
	Type of Control		
	Uncontrolled		
	Controlled:		
	Type	_	
	(Flashboards; gate)	-	
	Number		
**	Size/Length	-	
	Invert Material	-	
	Anticipated Length of Operating Service	-	
<u>-</u>	Chute Length		
0.6 ft.	Height Between Spillway Cres & Approach Channel Invert	•	
	(Weir Flow)		

HYDRO	METEROLOGICAL GAGES:
	Type: None
	Location:
	Records:
	Date:
	Max. Reading:
	WATER CONTROL SYSTEM: Warning System: None
	Method of Controlled Releases (mechanisms): 12 in. cast iron blow-off pipe at toe of dam.
,	12 In. Cast Iron blow off pape at too of dam.
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Land	Use - Type: Forest
Terra	ain - Relief: Moderate to steep slopes.
Surfa	ace - Soil: Well drained.
Runof	ff Potential (existing or planned extensive alterations to existing surface or subsurface conditions)
	There were no known plans for altering the existing runoff patterns at
	the time of the inspection.
Poter	ntial Sedimentation problem areas (natural or man-made; present or futu
	None observed, all slopes well vegetated.
Poter	ntial Backwater problem areas for levels at maximum storage capacity including surcharge storage:
	None observed at the time of inspection.
Dikes	s - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:
	Location: None
	Elevation:



QUADS : (1) CORNWALL, N.Y. (2) WEST POINT, N.Y.

DRAINAGE AREA = 0.62 SQ. MI.

DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE CORNWALL UPPER RESERVOIR DAM

SCALE : 1 IN. = 2000 FT.

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. THE BAKER ENGINEERS	Subject 1/6 10 1662 Tame Consumer Hill 180 To	S.O. No. 6 of 26
Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009	Computed by Checked by	Drawing No.
	1. S. HYDROCKE THIN	
En Connerne	MEN ARMS CAME 434. MAS MEST POINT, N.Y. Q	-2.10. (MEASURES PUASI) = 0.623

Les: 2800 FEET = 0.55 mil.

STORMAL CEMPORATIONS

SURFACE PAREM MAD ELEVATION MICHOCONEMISATE (FROM 2005)

(FT.)	CARRELL .
964.6	14.08
180	72.65
1000	41.63
1000	47.03

 $T_{p} = C_{T} (L \times L_{C_{p}})^{-3}$ $C_{p} = 0.63$ $C_{T} = 2.0$

To = 2.0[(1.27)(0.53)].3 = 1,78

for use in	#A + SE	cards ring dack
Etev. (44.)		Storage (Az-Fa)
939.6	4.13	0
956.6	8.40	104.41*
964.6	14.08	193.35*
900	22-65	280.22
1000	41.63	633.25

* Known storage values @ these elemations

Subject UPFER COLNERS RESERVOIR SAME S.O. No. MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. TOP OF DAN PROPER AND Cross SECTION Sheet No. 7 of 26 THE BAKER ENGINEERS Box 280 Computed by _____ Checked by _____ Date VPN_ / 4 /08/ Beaver, Pa. 15009 TOP OF DAM PROFILE : (LOOKING POWNSTREAM) LENGTH = 565 FT. ELEVATION (FEFT HSL) MIN. TOP OF DAM ELEY = 966.6 FA 970 SPILL WAY ELEV. = 964.6. FT. 960 1+00 3+00 4+00 5400 6+00 0+00 2+00 STATION HORIZONTAL CROSS SECTION AT STA. 2+21 CREST ELEV. = 967.7 FT. 970 1V:19H 960 1V:19H 14:15H 950 ELEVATION 1V:2H 940 TOE OF DAM ELEV. = 934.1 FT. 930 0+00 0+30 0160 0+90 1+20 1+50 1+80 HORIZONTAL STATION

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Subject COLLUBER DEFER PERENDIR THA S.O. No.

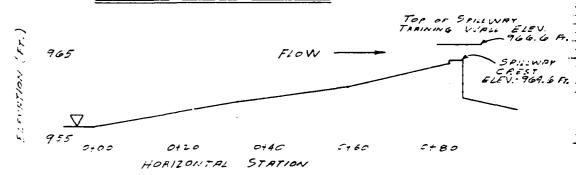
SPILLWAY DISCHAPE FATHS Sheet No. 8 of 26

____ Drawing No. ____

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009

Computed by T Checked by Date JAIN. 15, 981

PROFILE DOWN SPILLINAY



DEVELOP RATING CURVE BASED UPON CRITICAL FLOW OVER SALLWAY:

(CHOW, OPEN FLOW HYDERULICS , p. 43) V-190 g = 32.2 FT/SEC"

DE MEAN HYDRAULIC DEPTH - FLOW REED -OF WELL T Y - MEAN FLOW VELOCITY

9 = AV

SPILLWAY ELEVATION, (FT)	FLOW DETTH, (FT)	AREA.	TOPWIDTH,	P/T	V, FT/SEC	(CF 5)	V/29	RESERVOIP SURFACE, (FT)
264.6	0	0	5.0	0	0	0	0	964.6
965.D	0.4	z.0	5.0	0.4	3.59	7.18	0.20	965.2
965.6	1.0	26.1	40.2	0.65	4.57	119.34	0.32	965.9
966.1	1.5	46. 2	40.2	1.15	6.08	281.05	0.57	966.7
966.6	2.0	66.3	40.2	1.64	7.29	483,15	0.82	967.4
967.1	2.5	€6.4	40. 2	Z. 15	8.32	7/8.76	1.07	968.Z
367.6	3.0	106.5	40.2	2.65	9. 24	983.65	1.32	968.9
968.1	3.5	126.6	40.2	3.15	10,07	1275.02	1.57	969.7
968.6	4.0	146.7	40.2	3.65	10.84	1590.39	1.82	970.4
969.1	4.5	166.8	40.2	4.15	11.56	1928.16	2.07	971. 2

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15000 975
977
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977
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977

SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION - 964.6 FT.

INLET ELEVATION - 939.6 FT. (ESTIMATED)

OUTLET ELEVATION - 928.4 FT.

LENGTH OF 12" CAST IRON PIPE - 195 FT. (ESTIMATED)

PIPE DIA: 12" CAST IRON

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MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

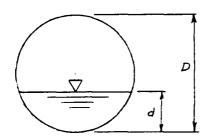
THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009 Subject UPPER CORNWALL LESERVOIR DAM S.O. No.

12" DIA. PIRE RATING Sheet No. 10 of 26

Computed by GWT Checked by 115 Date 1-19-81

"DESIGN OF SMALL PAMS" PG. 558 AND 559



D= DIA. PIPE d: DEPTH OF WATER S= PIPE SLOPE $=\frac{939.6-928.4}{0.057}$

\$ = 5 = .5 TABLE B-2 1.3955 = 9 = 9 - 9 = 1.39 CFS $\frac{d}{D} = \frac{1}{12} = .5$ TABLE B-3 .232 = $\frac{Q(0.013)}{D455} = \frac{Q(0.013)}{195 (0.057)^{12}} = 4.26$ CFS

\$ = \frac{175}{175} = .75 TABLE B-2 3.0607 = \frac{90}{1000} = \fr $\frac{d}{D} = \frac{.75}{1} = .75$ Table B-3 $.422 = \frac{9}{D^{20}5^{10}} = \frac{9(.013)}{150(.057)^{10}} = 9 = 7,75$ CFS Subject CORNWALL UPPER RESERVOIR DAM S.O. No.

12" DIR PIPE RATING Sheet No. 11 of Die

___ Drawing No. _____

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15000

Computed by GWT Checked by ALR Date 1-19-81

G= CA(ZgH).5. = .60 x .785 x (64.4 H) .5

H=TTR"=Tr(.5)"= 0.785 Fr g = 32.2 FT/SEC" H VARIES FROM 0.9 FT TO 24.5 FT. AND IS MERSURED TO THE CENTER OF THE PIPE C = . 60 FROM TABLE 4-6 PG. 4-32 BRATER + KING

d: 1 Fr 1:195 Fr.

ELEVATION (FT)	_	(59, Fr.)	(FT/SEC)	(FT)	(CFS)	
940.6	:60	1785	64.4	0.5	3.59	٦
942.0	.60	.765	64.4	1.9	5.21	
943.0	.60	.785	64.4	2.9	6.44	
944 0	.60	.785	64.4	3. 9	7.46	- [
945.0	.60	.785	64.4	4.9	6.37	ł
946.0	.60	.785	64.4	5.9	9.18	Ī
947.0	.60	.785	64.4	6.9	9.93	1
948.0	.60	.785	64.4	7.9	10.62	
949.0	.60	.785	64.4	<i>E</i> .9	11.28	
950.0	.60	.785	644	9.9	11.89	-
951.0	.60	.785	644	10.9	12.48	-
952.0	.60	.785	64.4	11.9	13.04	-
953.0	.60	.785	64.4	12.9	13.58	- }
954.0	.60	.785	64.4	13.9	14.09	١
955.0	,60	-785	64.4	14.9	14.59	-
956.0	.60	.785	64.4	15.9	15.07	- [
957.0	.60	.785	64.4	16.9	15.54	
958.0	.60	.785	64.4	17.9	1599	
959.0	.60	.765	64.4	16.9	16.43	-
960.0	.60	.785	64.4	29.9	16.86	
961.0	.60	.785	64.4	20.9	17.28	
962.0	.60	.785	64.4	21.9	17.69	
963.0	.60	.705	64.4	22.7	18.09	-
964.0	.60	.725	64.4	23 9	18.48	-
964.6	.60	.785	64.4	24.5	18.71	1

Pipe CONTROL

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15000

Computed by GWT Checked by ALP Date 1-19-81

PIPE FLOW [+ Ke + Ko + Ke (1)] " . 785 (2×32.2×4) 12 [+.78+0+.0313(195)] 12 9: 2,24 H 12

A: TR = T(.5) = 0.785 Fr g: 32.2 Fr/SECT H VARIES AND IS MERSURED FROM THE TOP OF PIPE ELEV. AT THE OUTLET.

L: 195 FT.

Ke (Ko) = .78 Pg 5.5-6 SCS NEH-5 K, (Kg) = 0 PG 5.5-10 SCS NEH-5 Ke (Kp) = .0313 Pg. 5.5-4 SCS NEH-5

n= 0.013

FTOP OF 12" CAST IRON PIPE AT OUTLET : EL. 929.4 FT.

ELEVATION (FT)	H (Fr)	(CFS)
941.0	11.6	7.63
942.0	12.6	7.95
943.0	13.6	8.26
944.0	14.6	8,56
945.0	15.6	8.85
946.0	16.6	9.13
947.0	17.6	9.10
948.0	15.6	9.66
999.0	19.6	992
950.0	20.6	10.17
951.0	21.6	10.41
952.0	22.6	10.65
953.0	23.6	10.88
954.0	24.6	11.11
955.0	25.6	11.33
956.0	24.6	11.55
957.0	27,6	11.77
958.0	28.6	11.98
959.0	29.6	12.19
960.0	30.6	12.39
961.0	31.6	12,59
962.0	32.6	12.79
963.0	33,6	12.98
964.0	34.6	13.16
964.6	35. Z	13.29

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009

Subject Cornwall Upper Res. Dan	S.O. No
	Sheet No. 13 of 26
Ownet Rating Corve	Drawing No.
Computed by JLS Checked by	Date = 10 81

	Pipe Less than Full		Full	Controlling
Eres.	(245)	Orifico	Pipe flow	(c45)
939.6 940.1 940.4 941.0 942.0 945.0 945.0 946.0 950.0 954.0	(c4s) 0 1.4 3.1	3.6 5.2 7.5 8.4 9.2	8.6 6.9 9.1 9.7 10.2 11.1	(C+5) 0 1.4 3.1 3.6 5,2 7.5 8.4 9.1 9.7 10.2 11.1
959.0 962.0 964.0 964.6			12.0 12.8 13.2 13.3	12-0 12-8 13-2 13-3

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

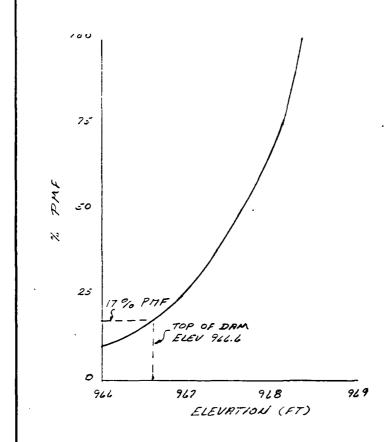
THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009 Subject CORNING: UPPER RESERVOIR DAM S.O. No.

SPILLWRY CAPACITY ANALYSIS Sheet No. 14 of 26

_____ Drawing No. ___

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APPENDIX D

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APPENDIX E

DRAWINGS

CONTENTS

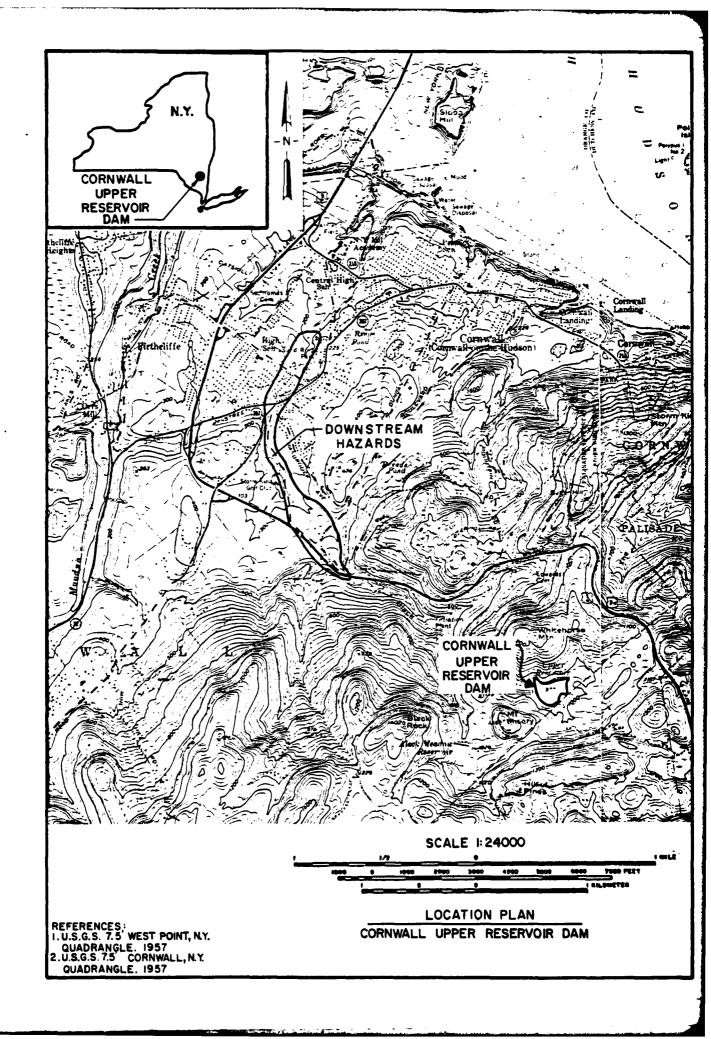
Location Plan

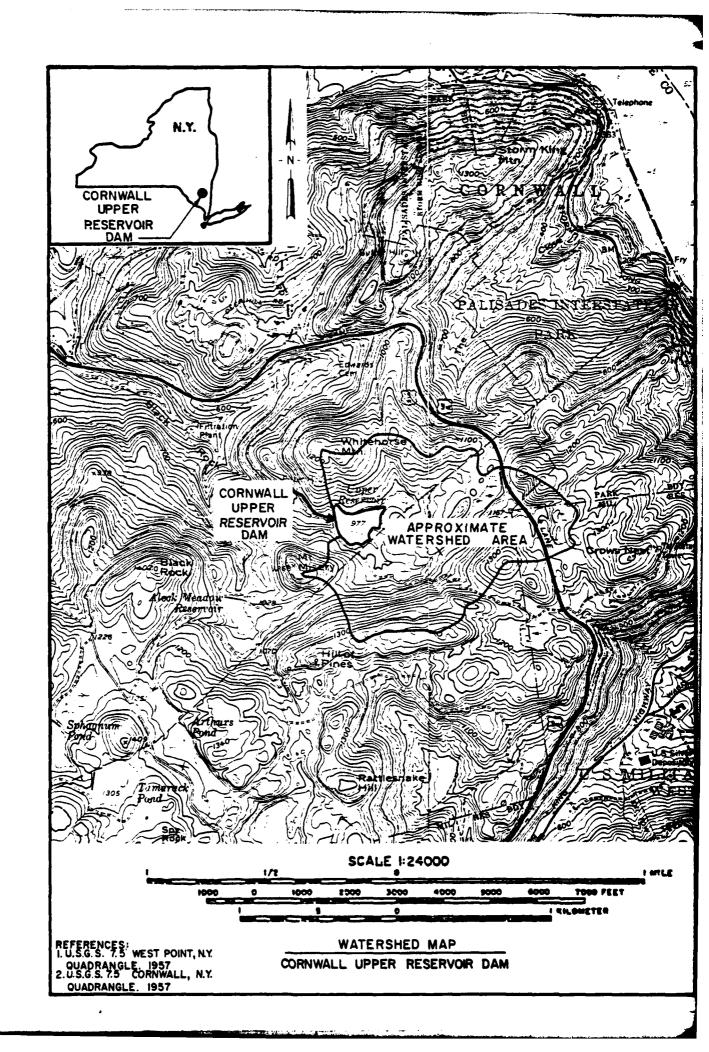
Watershed Map

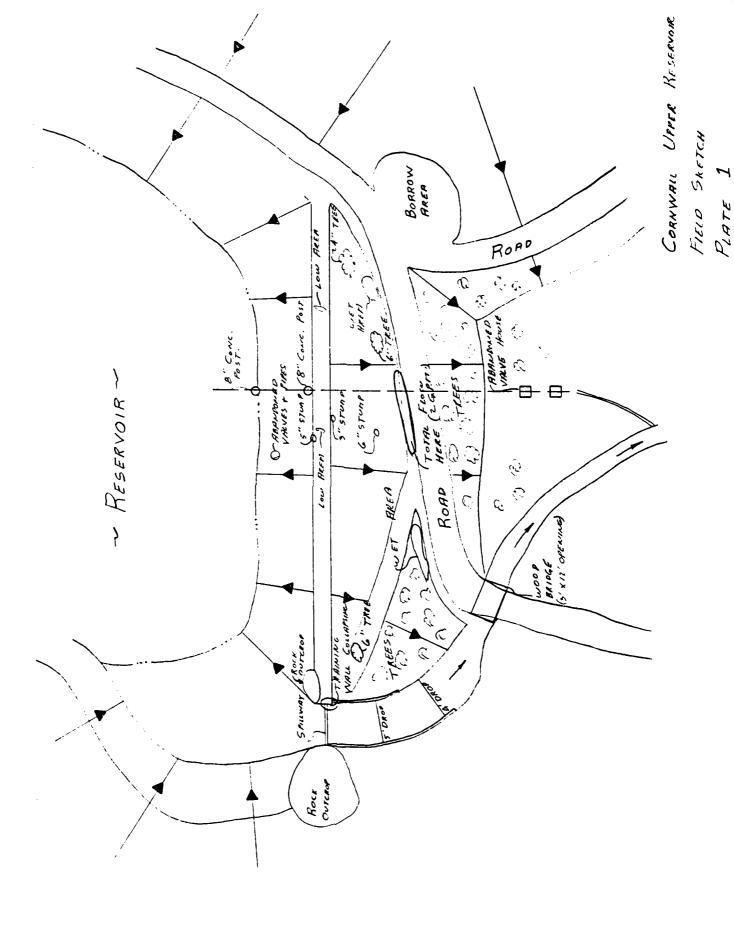
Flate 1 - Field Sketch

Plate 2 - Details of Gatehouse and Plans of Spillway Construction

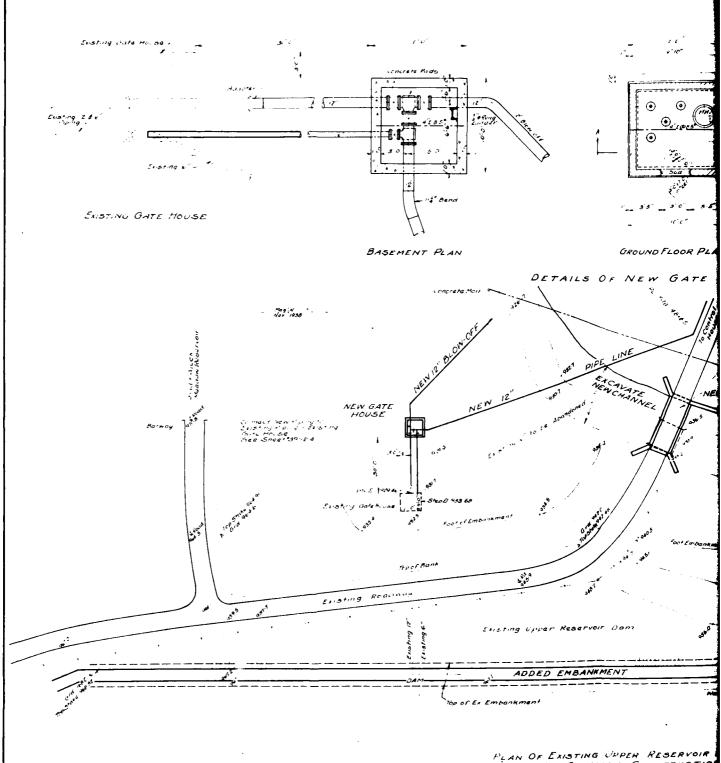
Plate 3 - Cross Sections of Dam







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PLAN OF EXISTING UPPER RESERVOIR SHOWING NEW SPILLWAY CONSTRUCTION

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